Page No.
Date

Pronoun

Pronoun ⇒ Pro + Noun → Pro means in stead of ; Pronoun means in stead of noun. Pronoun is a word used in place of noun that is, the word that comes in place of noun to stop its recapitulation in this sentence is called pronoun. number, person an gender of pronoun depend on the noun that is its anticidents it is restricted to use a pronoun without using a noun before.

- Ramesh is my class friend — He reads in my class
- Shila is a hardworking girl — She is expert at mathmatics.
- I have a dog named tiger — It / He barks at night
- There are many boys there — They are tired of playing football.

In these sentences He, she, it and they are pronoun that have come in stead of the nouns – Ramesh, Shila, dog and boys respectivelly.

Sometimes the pronoun is used in place of a pronoun and a whole clause in the sentence.

He who labours hard get success
He has not written to me for months now

Page No. ______
Date ______

which shows that he does not care for me.

In the first sentence "who" a relative pronoun has been used in place of personnel pronoun He. Similarly in this second sentence "which" that is also a relative pronoun has been used instead of the sentence "He has not written to me for months"

Note: The Noun, Pronoun or clause for which the relative pronoun is used is called its antisdents.

R.P
He who labours hard get success
The Dog that barks does not bite.
He is not going to city tommorrow which shows that he will not take part in the race competition.

In these sentences "He, Dog and he is not going to city tommorrow" for which the relative pronouns who, that and which has been used respectively will be called antisdents.

Types of Pronoun:

Generally there are Eight types of pronoun.

1) Personnel Pronoun → I, Mine, Me, you, yours, him, he, thou, thi, thene, She, her, hers, It, Its, they, their, them etc.

2. Reflexive or Emphasising pronoun : Myself, ourself, yourself, yourselves, Herself, Himself, Itself, themselves, oneself.

3. Relative pronoun :- who, which, what, that, as but etc.

4. Demonstrative Pronoun → This, That, These, Those, such, show, the former, The later etc

5. Interrogative pronoun → who, whom, whose, which, what etc

6. Indefinite pronoun → one, Any, some, Noone None, Nobody, someone, Somebody, Anyone, Anybody, The whole, They, All, Another, other, something, Anything, nothing etc.

7. Distributive Pronoun → Either, Neither, Everyone, Everybody etc.

8. Resciprocal pronoun — Each other, one other.

1. Personnel pronoun :- I, we, You, He, They, him, them etc. will be called personnel pronoun when they are used to denote the person. The pronouns that are used as a speak are called the pronouns of first person. they are I, and we and their different forms. the pronoun

that is used to denote the person to whom something is said is called the pronoun of second person, you and its different form are the pronoun of second person. The pronouns that are used to denote the person of whom something is said is called the pronoun of third person. He, she, it and they and their different forms are the pronouns of third person.

Note:) All types of Noun are supposed to be in third person.

The Number of a relative pronoun depends on that of antecedents whether it is a noun or pronoun.

Exam) I who am a member of this committee shall not speak against him.
He who stand first in his class will be awarded with prize.
You who are a good students should not violate the rules of school.

In this first sentence "who" is used for 'I' that is why it is in first person. In the third person sentence "who" has been used for "He" in the second person who has been used for you.

Note:) My, our, your, His, Her, Its, and their are the forms of personal pronoun but they are used as

Page No.
Date

an adjective that is why they are called possessive adjective. the form of pronoun that is used as an adjective is called pronominal Adjective. The pronominal adjectives are used only attributively not predicatively. pronominal adjective will be changed into pronoun if they are used predicatively.

2) Mine, ours, thine, yours, his, her, its and their are also pronouns and they are used as possessive pronoun. A possessive pronoun can never be used with pronoun to qualify it. While possessive adjective are always used with a noun to qualify it. It can never be used alone like a possessive pronoun.

3) This point should always be kept in mind that this sign a apostrophe (') should never be added to the last of possessive adjectives - It, your their etc to form possessive pronoun. It would be a great grammatical mistake to write it's, your's, their's etc to form possessive pronoun. In these case its It's means It is

Ram's

The use of "I" :→ The personal pronoun I is always written in capital letter, whether it is at the beginning middle or last the sentence. infact there is no plural form of the personal pronoun "I". It is all alone. The personal pronoun "we" does not mean I + I like 'Boys' means 'Boy' +

'Boy' Actually The personnel pronoun 'We' = I + you 'I + He' or I + They.

Mukul and I read in class ten.
We are ready

The use of 'We' : The personnel pronoun 'We' is used in used in following cases ->

When a person speaks on be half of many person or persons.

Ex We (as the secreatory of the Athletic association welcome you.

b King among Kings uses the personnel pronoun 'We' for himself.

Ex) We Victoria queen of great britain declears, to rebrote some terrorist within 4 days.

c) The Editor and the writter of newspaper and magz-ines also use the personnel pronoun we for themselves.

We reffered to this matter in your yesterday's Issue.
We drew the attention of the government towards the payscale of non-gazetted employes

SAGAR
Page No. ______
Date ______

The use of "Thou" :→ The personnel pronoun that in old English was used to Indicate person but now (in Modern English) It is used for the address of ~~god~~ God in poetry.

Thou art, oh! God, The life and light of the world,
Thou shalt love thy nebours thyself.

दैव, घृणा
But in Alizabeth period "thou" was used in the indication of affection or contempt

Thou needest not go there.
Thou art ~~so~~ a rogue.

The use of "you" :→ The personnel pronoun of second person "you" is a pronoun of singular Number and plural Number both that is why it is used in singular number and plural number both but it always takes plural verb with it.

~~you~~ Ram, you, are an Intelligent boy.
Boys, you should pay attention to your study.

The use of It:

A) The personnel pronoun it is generally used for

non-livings thing that are in neutral gender.

Exam I have a watch it is made of gold.

B) The personnel pronoun 'It' is used for animals, all types of Insects, birds and vegetation.

I have a dog - it barks at neight.
I saw a tree there - it was loaded with fruit.

Note:) The personnel pronoun he and she can also be used for animals and birds on the basis of their gender that is for those animals and birds whose gender is clear.

c) The Personnel pronoun it is used in the Expression of time, day, wheather and distance.

It is Monday today.
It is getting dark.
It is summer
It is Ten O'clock.
It is five Miles to patna

D) (upto 6 month) The Personnel pronoun it is used for newly born baby that is supposed to be in gender

There is an infant in the lap of that laddy - It is ~~kind~~ crying
The cow is looking it newly born young - It was trying to stand-up.

Page No.
Date

e) At the beginning of the subject the personnel pronoun "it" as the anticipatory subject is used for natural phenomena

It is raining.
It is blowing hard.
It is thundering.
It is lightning.

F) The Personnel pronoun "it" as the anticipatory subject is used in the sense of emphasing any personnel or noun or pronoun.

* It is I/Me
* Who is making a noise in the classroom - It's Shyam
* It is I who did it.
* It is Mohan who has earned reputation for the country.

G) The Personnel pronoun it is used for giving or recieving information regarding a person or thing.

Who is crying? - It's Radha

H) The Personnel pronoun it is used as the introductory object that is unexpressed in the sentence.

Ex) He made (it) clear.

People say (it) that honesty is the best policy.

I) The Personnel Pronoun "It" is used as a transitory subject before the Verb

- It is bad to laugh at a lame man.
- It is dangerous for children to swim in this river.
- It is doubtful wheather he will come.
-

2\. A) My, our, your, Thy, His, Her, Its and their will be said to be in the category of possesive or genetic adjective when they are used before a certain noun in the form of possesive or genetive.

Eg My book, your problem, Its tail.

Note: A certain noun definitely comes after possesive adjective

B) Mine, ours, Thine, yours, His, Hers, Its and their are possesive pronoun. a noun can never be used with and after a possesive pronoun. that is because the noun always remains understood. It is used in following cases.

A) Possesive pronoun will be used when a noun is understood

Eg. Here is my book,
Where is yours

My pen is cheap and your is expensive.
His coat is white and mine is black.

(ii) Possesive pronoun is used in that situation when it is seperated by the verb from noun that comes amid the sentence.

Exam) This pen is yours
That book is mine.

(iii) Possesive pronoun is used in that situation when double genative with of structure is used

That book of yours is not interesting.
He is a good friend of mine.

2. Reflexive or Emphasizing pronoun → Reflexive or emphasizing pronoun both are created by adding the suffix self to the last of my, thy, your, Him, Her, It and one and the suffix "self" to the last of our, your and then to form reflexive and emphasizing pronoun both self or selves is added to the last of possesive adjective of 1st person and 2nd person but self or selves is added to the last of the form of objective case of third person

Note: The suffix self is added to the last of singular pronoun and selves is added to the last of plural pronoun to create reflexive pronoun and emphasizing

Emphasizing → Emphatic – prepositional phrase

Ruin – बर्बाद करना

Page No.
Date

Pronoun Reflexive or Emphasizing Pronoun both are the same in the information but different in the meaning and person. Reflexive pronoun is always used in place of the object in a sentence when the subject and object of the main verb are same person or thing that is why reflexive pronoun is called reflexive object.

He saved himself in that road accident.
Mohan must try to prove himself innocent.
She has ruined herself.

B – Emphasizing Pronoun → Emphasizing pronoun is used to emphasize the noun or pronoun that is to say it is used to make the sentence emphatic. Emphasizing pronoun can never be the object of named of main verb but it can be the object of a preposition or prepositional phrase. Some example are given below in which emphasizing pronoun making the sentence emphatic and perform the function of the object of preposition

Exam – He himself is the captain of team.
I myself shall do my homework.
or I shall do my homework myself.
This engine starts of itself.
She is afraid of herself.
~~I want to mend myself.~~
I now do not laugh at myself.

Antecedents.

In the first and the second sentence the emphasizing pronoun himself and myself are used to make the pronouns – He and I emphatic and in the third and fourth sentence the emphasizing pronoun itself and Herself are used as the object of the preposition of and 'of'.

Note:) It should always be remembered that neither reflexive pronoun nor emphasizing pronoun can be used as the subject in a sentence.

Exam) Herself takes her son to school. (incorrect).
She herself takes her son to school (correct).

3. Demonstrative Pronoun: A Demonstrative Pronoun is one that points to some noun going before and use in stead of them. this noun is called the antecedent. This, that, These, Those, one, one's, some, such, none, same, so etc are demonstrative pronoun. They will be called the demonstrative pronoun when they come instead of noun but they will be called demonstrative adjective if they come before a noun to qualify it. as such it is clear that they are demonstrative pronoun and demonstrative adjective both.

- This is my watch.
- That is your pen.
- These are our toys.
- Those are her pen.

This watch is mine.
That pen is yours
Those toys are our.
Those pens are her.

In the first, second, third & fourth sentence this that, these & those are used as demonstrative pronoun and in the fifth, sixth ~~and~~ seventh & eighth sentence this, That, These, & those are used as demonstrative adjectives.

A) The Demonstrative pronoun this and these are used in place of nearness indicating noun and that and those in place of remote ness indicating noun.

This is better than that.
These are better than those.

B) The Demonstrative pronoun that and those are used to stop the recapitulation of singular noun and plural noun respectivelly in the sentence

The climate of Bihar is better than that of sikkim
The Roads of Delhi are wider than those of patna.

(N.B) So, such, The same, The Former, The later, will also be called the demonstrative pronoun if they are alone in a sentence.

Is your friend at home? — I belive so

Interrogative Pronoun
" Adjective
" Adverb

वाक्य में जो खास कायम करता है नहीं तक — which का प्रयोग करते हैं

- He is a coward — you are not such.
- Mohan and Anand are two brothers — The Former is dull and the later is deligent.

"one" will be used for singular antecedent and ones for plural antecedent.

- Mohan got a prize last year but he did not get one this year.
- There are seven boys and five labourious ones in our class.

4. Interrogative Pronoun : The Pronouns that are used in place of nouns for asking question are called Interrogative pronoun.

Who, Which, Whom, What, Whose

What is your father?
Who are you?
Which is your book?
Whom do you like most?
Whose is this book?

What, Whose and Which will be called Interrogative Adjective if they are used just before a noun like an adjective to qualify it

Exam) Whose house will be decorated with lights?
What flower do you like most?
Which student will be awarded with prize today?

Whose pen is this.
↓
Adj → Possessive Adj.

Pronominal pronoun → का प्रयोग Possessive Predicative use के Adj जरूरी होता है।

A) The Interrogative pronoun 'Who' is used instead of personnel noun or personnel pronoun

Who laughed at you?
Whom do you want to make a fool?
Whose is this car?

B) The Interrogative pronoun Which is used for person or thing both.

Which of them has not been invited.
Which of those pen was yours.

Note:) The Interrogative pronoun which is used to find out some particular person or thing from among many whether it is one or more in number.

Ex Which is Ram or which one is Ram?
Which are those players?
Which is his book?
Which are yours books?

C) The Interrogative pronoun What is also used for person or thing both.

to be after
↓
चाहता

What is he after?
What is your father?
What is the matter?
What is your name?

कुछ अकेले आ जाए तो something का प्रयोग
कुछ जब plural का बोध कराए — some का प्रयोग

Note:) The Interrogative pronoun 'what' indicates an occupation or profession when it is used for a person.

What are you? — I am a student.
What's your father? — My father is a farmer.

D. The Interrogative pronoun what is used to select any particular person or thing from among many

- What book do you like to purchase? (What kind of book)
- What pen do you want to use in examination hall (What kind of pen).

E. The Interrogative pronoun what is used in exclamatory sentence to express the sense of exclamation (surprise).

What a fool you are!
What a great man he is!
What a fall!
What an idea!

In the following sentence pay attention to the special meaning of What Who, what and which —

Who is he? — Means — 'What is his name'.
What is He? — (Means) — What is his profession

Any → Adj, Pronoun
कुछ

Some — Singular Noun

Numeral → Plural Noun

कुछ की अर्थ मे किया — Sing

कोई के अर्थ मे — [illegible]

No को केवल Adj के रूप मे प्रयोग करते है

Which is he ? (Means about of particular person to be pointed out forms among a definite group of person').

Indefinite Pronoun :→ The Pronoun that refers to person or thing in general way but doesn't refer to any person or thing in particual each are called Indefinite pronoun. one, some, any, none, another, all, both many, few, someone, somebody, Anyone, Anybody, Noone, Nobody etc are called Indefinite pronoun

Eg. One must keep one's promise.
None was punished Today.
They say that the earth moves around the sun.
All that glitters is not gold.
Among the students few will be sent abroad for heigher studies
Some wonted to learn English.
only Ram is allow to go to appear at exam others may go to house.

In these sentences, the Pronouns - None, they, one all, few, some, and, Other have not been used instead of any definite Noun on the contrary they have been used for Indefinite ~~Pronoun~~ Noun as such they will be called Indefinite pronoun.

one, some, Any, None, another, all, both, else, may, few, anyone, someone, Anybody, somebody, other others, anyother, they etc are used to denote Indefinite Nouns that is why we can call them Indefinite demonstrative

जब हिंदी कोई अकेले आ जाए ↗ व्यक्ति या प्राणी का बोध हो
जब कोई का। Some, Somebody, Someone
Any, Anybody, Anyone, None

Pronoun:

(*) कुछ हिंदी के वाक्य में अकेले आया हो तब कुछ का अंग्रेजी Something होगा।

(*) कुछ हिंदी के वाक्य में Plural का भाव दे तब Some का प्रयोग करते हैं

(*) Any का प्रयोग Adj & Pronoun दोनों के साथ होता है।

(*) No का प्रयोग केवल Adjective के साथ होता है।

(*) Some के साथ Singular Noun का प्रयोग करते हैं

(*) Numeral के साथ Plural Noun का प्रयोग करते हैं

(*) जब हिंदी में कोई अकेले आ जाए और उससे व्यक्ति या प्राणी का बोध हो तो उसका अंग्रेजी Some, Somebody, Someone, Any, Anybody, Anyone, None, Nobody, Noone होगा।

(*) जब कोई हिंदी के वाक्य में आया हो और उससे व्यक्ति या प्राणी का बोध ना हो तब उसका अंग्रेजी Affir में Some होगा और Neg में Any होगा।

(*) जहाँ Any Pronoun बनकर आया हो तो वहाँ No का प्रयोग नहीं करते हैं

को — जब कोई हिंदी मे आया हो और उससे व्यक्ति या प्राणी का बोध न हो तब Affirm Some or Neg Any का प्रयोग करते है।

one → 'one's' is used as the possesive ~~case~~ adj in possesive case for the indefinite pronoun 'one'

Ex → one should take care of one's health.

It will be in correct to write 'his or her' in place of 'one's' in this sentence.

To take to one's heels — भाग जाना।

The Thief took

I.P. None, all, and any are that type of pronoun which can be used in singular and plural ~~both~~ number both

Ex
- All are made after money.
- All is well that ends well.
- None was guilty.
- None of their pens are good.
- Any of the books will do.

I.P. Many, some, ~~and~~ few and both are also that type of pronoun which are used only in plural Number

- Few were present there.
- Many of them were shot dead in an incounter with the police.
- Some say yes and some say no ~~both~~.
- Both have been sent to Jail.

जहाँ Any pronoun जानकर भाग्य तो वहाँ No का प्रयोग नहीं करते हैं

Every को Distributive pronoun में तो कथ्य में प्रयोग नहीं करते हैं

17. Distributive pronoun :-> A Distributive pronoun is one that indicates to or more person or thing taken singly of seprately. Each, Either, Neither and Every (Everyone) are distributive pronouns.

Each of the students has a pen to write with.
Either of you may come in. to meet the headmaster
Neither of them is responsible for date.
Every one of us will try his luck. With your best herself

17 The Pronoun that denotes a person or thing seprate from to or more person or thing is known as distributive pronoun. It should always be remember that the distributive pronoun is in singular Number that is why singular verb is used with it.

Each of them is guilty.
These two books costs fifty rupees each.
Each of the wheels has three spokes.
Wheels have three spokes.
There were twenty student; Everyone had person paper.
Each of the two boys tried to solve the questions.
In these sentences the distributive pronoun 'Each' has been used to denote one person or thing seperate from two or more person or thing as such Each can seperate one person or thing from two

Each → Pro & Adj.

दो या दो में से अलग को इंगित कर सकता है

Every →

person or thing and it can seperate one person or thing from among more than two person or thing as well. but every is not used to denote one person or thing seperate from only two person or thing on the contrary from among more than two

- There were twenty students; Everyone had pen and paper.
- There were two students; Everyone had pen and paper (Incorrect).

Note: If 'each' is used after plural noun or pronoun in the situation plural verb will be used

- Each of the wheels has three spokes.
- Wheels each have three spokes.
- We each want to solve this question.

1) In this way, It becomes clear that if each is used as the subject in a sentence singular verb is used but if it comes after plural noun or pronoun, plural verb will be used.

2) 'Either' will denote the one or any of the two when it is used as pronoun or conjunction

(दो में से किसी एक को)

Either of the two boys is guilty.

But either will denote 'both' if it is used as an adjective in a sentence.

None का प्रयोग दो से ज्यादा के लिए होता है।

Page No.
Date

Water is spread either side of the Road.

Imp 'Neither' denotes not any of the two

Neither of these two girls is her friends.
Neither of the two pens was mine.
He took neither side.
(neither → Adj.)

Neither you nor your brother is guilty.
(Neither → conjunc)

Reciprocal pronoun :→ The Pronoun that is used to denote the mutual relation between two or more person or thing is known as reciprocal pronoun. They are each other and one ~~another~~ another.

Mohan and Radha loved each other.
Ram, Shyam, ~~and~~ Mohan and hurry help one another in the examination hall.

All these two sentences denotes two things—

1) The Reciprocal pronoun 'Each other' is used to denote the mutual relation b/w two persons or things where as the reciprocal pronoun one another is used to denote the mutual relation b/w more than two persons or things.

1) The Reciprocal Pronoun 'Each other' and one—

→ there partitive pronoun होते हैं

Page No.
Date

another are also used as the conjunction to connect the small sentences.

1) Mohan helps Radha.
2) Radha helps Mohan
⇒ Mohan and Radha help each other.

Note 1) This point to be noted that if we would have to use the pronouns of all three person together in a sentence in that situation we will use and place the pronoun of second person first then the pronoun of third person and at last the pronoun of first person.

You, he and I will play cricket together.

2) According to modern grammar each, every, all, everyone and everybody are known as universal pronouns. that is because in spite of singular in form they denote all things and person.

"Everybody was punished" means "all were punished."

3) Something, Nothing, Anything, Nowhere, Somewhere Anywhere, Everywhere etc will be called partitive pronoun when they denote any substance or any place

Did you find anything?
I found nothing.

Relative pronoun के साथ Antecedent आता है।
Relative pronoun हमेशा जो सो का अर्थ देता है।
~~Relative pronoun हमेशा clause में रहते है~~

Have you seen ~~nothing~~? him anywhere?
I have seen him nowhere.
or I have seen him somewhere.

VIII) Relative Pronoun → A Relative pronoun is a word that connects a relative clause to an Independent clause and Introduces the relative clause. A Relative pronoun is a pronoun that refers or relates to some nouns or pronoun going before it and also joins to sentences together. the relative pronoun perform the function of a noun and pronoun of conjunction. the Noun or pronoun for which the relative pronoun stands is called its antecedent.

Case of Relative pronoun.

	Nomi. case	Poss. case	Obj. case
व्यक्ति के लिए	Who, जो, जिसने, जिन्होंने	Whose जिसका / के / की	Whom जिसे, जिसको जिन्हें, जिनको
वस्तु के लिए	Which जो, जिसने जिन्होंने	Whose जिसका / के / की	Which जिसे, जिसको जिन्हें, जिनको

(*) Relative pronoun के साथ Antecedent ~~का~~ आता है।

(*) Relative pronoun हमेशा जो सो का अर्थ देता है।

(*) जब Relative Pronoun का Antecedent छिपा रहे तो
↓
(U.E)

जब Relative pronoun का Anticedent unexpressed रहे तो sing - one, pl - those का प्रयोग करते हैं।

या बिना Anticedent के हो तो sing के लिए one और plural के लिए those का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

(*) Relative Pronoun केवल Adjective के रूप में काम करता है और यह clause के रूप में काम करता है इसलिए इसे Adjectival clause कहते हैं।

→ जो कठिन परिश्रम करता है सफलता पाता है।

R. clause.

one who labours hard gets success.

जो लड़का कठिन परिश्रम करता है सफलता पाता है।

The boy who labours hard gets success.

- जब Relative pronoun (who, which) का Anticedent आया हो और वह Doubtfull हो तो उसके लिए That का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

- जब Relative Pronoun (who, which) का Anticedent नहीं आया हो तो उसके लिए That का प्रयोग नहीं करते हैं।

- Relative Pronoun एक clause को लेकर अपने Anticedent की विशेषता बताता है। और वे हमेशा Predicatively प्रयोग होता है।

- Relative Pronoun अपने Anticedent के साथ Sentence में कहीं भी आ सकता है।

- Relative clause के क्रिया और Main sentence की क्रिया हमेशा Anticedent के अनुसार होता है।

जब R.P का (who, which) का Antecedent आया हो तो उसके जगह पर That का प्रयोग करते हैं।
जब R.P का Antecedent आया हो तो उसके लिए The का प्रयोग करते हैं।

- Relative Pronoun के Antecedent के पहले हमेशा Definite Article 'The' (दी) का प्रयोग करते हैं।
- Relative clause में Pronoun के बदले भी Pronoun आता है।

जिस लड़के के साथ तुम खेल रहे हो (वह) एक चोर है।
लड़का जिसके साथ तुम खेल रहे हो (वह) एक चोर है।

The boy with whom you are playing is a thief.

जिस कलम से तुम लिख रहे हो (वह) मेरी है।

The pen with which you are writing is mine.
or The pen which you are writing with is mine.
or The pen that you are writing with is mine.

जब Relative Pronoun Preposition का object हो तो That का प्रयोग कर सकते हैं लेकिन That के साथ Preposition का प्रयोग नहीं कर सकते।

मैं एक लड़के को जानता हूँ जिसका नाम रामू है।

I know a boy whose name is Ramu.

मेरे पास एक कलम है जिसका मूल्य 10 रु है।

I have a pen of which / whose price is 10 rupees

आप जिस लड़के को यह कलम जो अमेरिका से लायी गयी है देना चाहते है वह यहाँ नहीं है।

The whom you want to give this pen that has been brought from America is not here

मैं उस लड़के को नहीं जानता हूँ जिसे आप दण्डित करना चाहते है।

I donot know the boy whom you want to punish.

यह वही स्थान है जहाँ महाभारत युद्ध हुआ था।

This is the place where Mahabharat war took place.

(Adverb की विशेषता)

What के साथ कभी Antecedent नहीं आता है और यह केवल वस्तु का बोध कराता है।

What ⟹ That + Which इसलिए इसे
Double relative pronoun कहा जाता है।

जो तुम रहे हो (वह) उचित नहीं है।

What you are doing is not fair.

वह जो तुम करना चाहते हो करो।

Do what you want.

Page No.
Date

EX ⇒ 212

1) The child who is running is my son.
2) The children who are playing are my sons.
3) The cow who is black is mine.
4) The cows who/that are black are mine.
5) The book which is red is theirs.
6) The books which are black are his/her.
7) The boy who did not come has come today.
8) The boys who are playing are my friend.
9) The boys who tell a lie get punishment.
10) The boy who tells a lie gets punishment.
11) The dog who barks doesnot bite.
12) Those who are honest get respect.
13) Those who labours hard gets success.
14) Those who knows english get respect.
15) Those who go there get blessing of god.
16) Those who goes to Haridwara feels piece.
17) ~~Those~~ one who read this book gets knowledge.
18) Those who are reading will ~~get~~ pass.
19) The book which is there is good.
20) The building which is old ~~is~~ was mine.
21) One which is in my pocket is expensive.

EX ⇒ 213

1) The man who I saw has come my place today.
2) The child who I gave sweet yesterday is weeping.
3) The pen which you bought is not good.
4) The room ~~that~~ in which you were reading is not beautiful.

5) The girl with which you were travelling was not educated.

6) The ladder on which you were standing are weak.

7) The house in which you will be live is not comfortable.

8) The man from which you have bought car is cheat you.

9) The man who speak he didn't want to speak you
10) The Table which you wanted buy is not strong.
11) The women whom you wanted kill is your wife.
12) The story that you were interested in is story of my life.

13) The child who you were seeing at is your own child.
14) The country in which you live is great.
15) The train that she is coming come to late
16) The Almirah on which you kept gold was not locked
17) The mugger who you wanted kill has been caught
18) The man whose height is 6 feet is suitable for this work.
19) The car whose price is ten lakh I can't buy

Ex ⇒ 214.

20) The house in which I am living is a good house.
21) My friend whose son donot do any thing ~~work~~ always remains ~~lives sad~~.
22) Geeta whose husband lives in Delhi wants to go nos her husband.

who के बाद किसे, किन्हीने → w विश्वास

Page No.
Date

23) Patna whose population is very dense is a busy city.
24) My brother who lives in Delhi is coming tomorrow.
25) My brother who lives in Delhi is coming tomorrow.
26) Rita whom you want do not love to you.
27) The girl whom you want donot love to you.
28) Mohan who is your friend has done this work.
29) The boy who is your friend has done this work.
30) The boys with whom I was playing is Mohan.
31) Mohan with whom I was playing wants to meet you.
32) Ram whose cows are good wants to give a cow you.
33) My books whose pages are torn is useless.
34) The Tajmahal which is in Agra is very beautiful to look at).

1) The boy, who is playing he is my brother.
Ans The boy who is playing is my brother.

2) My father who lives in London is coming today
Ans My father, who lives in London is coming today

3) My husband who I love so much is coming today.
Ans My husband, whom I love so much is coming today.

4) Rajiv gandhi who was the prime minister of India was working hard to regain his chair
Ans Rajiv gandhi, who was the prime minister of India was working hard to regain his chair.

5) The book who is on the table is mine
The book which is on the table is mine

Page No. ______
Date ______

1 One who work hord get success
ar/ Those who works hord get success.

7 The boy which I saw yesterday is coming today.
The boy whom I saw yesterday is coming today

87 The table on that I was sitting was broken
The table on which I was sitting was broken.
or The table thon I was sitting on was broken.

① मेरा दोस्त जिसके जीवन में दुख ही दुख है और जिसने सभी अशाए खो चुका है वह इस देश के जो अपनी उदार नीति के लिए जाना जाता है के लिए कुछ करना चाहता था।

② जिस व्यक्ति के पास अपार धन होता है उसे उन व्यक्तियों की ~~पास~~ जिनके पास धन नहीं होता है उनकी सहायता और आदर करनी चाहिए।

③ वह तुमसे क्यों नफरत करता है मुझे कारण मालूम नहीं है।

④ जहाँ धुँआ होती है वहां आग होती है।

⑤ यह वही जगह है जहाँ कलिंग युद्ध हुआ था।

① My friend in whose life there is nothing but sorrow after sorrow and he who has lost all expectation.

one Restrative sense (,) } Relative pronoun
Continuity sense (,)

for wanted to do something for this country which know for its liberalism policy.

27. ~~One who has~~

27 The person who have vast wealth. ~~he~~ should help and respect him. ~~those person~~ whose have no many.

37 ~~He~~ Why does he hate you that donot know reason to me. x ~~Wh~~ The reason why he hates you is not known.

47 ~~There~~ Where there is smoke there is fire ~~there~~.

57 This is the place where Kalingo war ~~took place~~.

Restrictive

This is the boy who has taken my watch.

I put many questions to your brother, who (and he) could not answer of them.

Continuity sense

In the first sense the relative pronoun 'who' relates to the noun 'boy' which is its antecedent in this sentence, the relative pronoun who denotes any particular person as such it is in the restrictive sense. In the second sentence the relative pronoun 'who' is not used in restrictive sense and there is no convener (संयोजक) force inherent in it that is why the sentence can also be written in this way (I put many questions your brother and he couldn't answer of them). As such these

sentences that have mentioned before so that the relative pronoun 'who' is used in to ways
1) Restrictive sense
2) ~~Continuity~~ Continuative

In this way the relative pronoun 'which' is also used in two senses but other relative pronoun such as that, what, whom, as, but etc. are used in restrictive sense only and never in continuative sense.

Use of Relative Pronoun

1) The Relative pronoun 'who' is used for persondenoting noun or pronoun only but sometimes it is used for that kinds of animals or birds whose gender is clear that is, which are supposed to be in masculine gender or feminine gender ~~becist~~ besides neutral gender.

Exam) This is the girl who has been selected for that post.
The boys who are playing football there are my friends.
One who knows English gets respect everywhere.
I have a dog who barks at neight (I have a dog which barks at ~~a neight~~ night.

2) The Relative pronoun which is used for non-living things (substance denoting noun) and all types of

Page No.
Date

nouns wheather they are big animals or small animals that are supposed to be in neutral gender. It is used in all three gender masculine, famine and ~~neutral~~ neuter.

Ex The car in which he is is mine.
This is the book which has been brought from Italy.

3. A) The Relative pronoun that is used for all types of antecedent wheather they are person, animals, birds, insects, trees, plants or non-loving things that is to say the relative pronoun 'that' is used for the nouns or pronouns of all gender

Eg: He that is down needs fear no fall.
The Ring that is made of gold is mine.
The dog that barks does not bite.
I saw a trees that was leaden with fruit
I have a parrot that can emitted the voice of a person
The pen that I am writting with is not yours.

3. (B) No preposition can be used with the relative pronoun that but if we want to use the preposition in that situation it is placed at the last of the clause

Eg: The train that he is travelling by will arrive late

The house I live in is made of stone & wood.
Where is the room that he sleeps in
The lamp that he is reading by is dim.

c) The relative pronoun 'that' is used after the adjective in supperlative degree that is, it is used in place of the noun which is used after the object.

Kalidas the greatest poet that (not who) ever live in India.
This is the best pen that (not which) I like very much.
This is the most intelligent and deligent student that will earn reputation for country one day.

4) The Relative pronoun 'that' is used after the interrogative pronoun "who and what"

Who am I that should object
What is in it that I donot know.
Who is he that lives with you.
What is there in your pocket that you are trying to hide.

5) The Relative Pronoun 'that' is used after ordinal numeral adjective

- R.N. Tagore was the first Indian that recived Nobel Prize.

Who was the first man that went into this space
Did you see the second girl that was weeping bitterly.

F) If there are two nouns as the antecedent and both need different relative pronouns that is, one of them requires the relative pronoun 'who' and other needs the relative pronoun 'which' in this circumstance the relative pronoun that is used for both nouns

Eg: This shepherd and his sheep that were seen by the forest were killed by tiger.
I saw a women and her baby that were own the way to city.

G) Sometimes the relatives pronoun 'that' is used to emphasize the sentence.

Ex:) The book that I gave you is not mine.

H) The Relative pronoun 'that' is used after, all, any, none, only, nothing, something etc in a sentence

Eg: All that glitters is not gold
All is well that's in well.
Man is the only animal that can laugh.
Nothing that I know is concealed. (छिपाना

I) The Relative pronoun 'that' is also used for that kind of antecedent whose gender is doubtful.

a) Your friend that lives in delhi is coming with his family tomorrow.
b) A Number of passenger that were injured widely in that road accident were taken to the hospital.
c) I met a poor student that has been expelled from the school for not paying fee regularly.

4) 'What' is a double genetive pronoun. the relative pronoun what is combined form of "that + which". it is only used for non-living things (substance denoting noun). the relative pronoun what comprises anticedent and relative pronoun both in it. It is mainly used in singular number only and the anticedent remains understood or unexpressed with it.

Eg: Do what (that which) you like.
What is the remarkable in this poem is its simple diction.
What you are going to do is not fear.
I take what I like.

5) According to case the form of that and what cannot be changed. only the forms of 'who and which can be changed according to case.

Page No.
Date

Singular / Plural	Singular / Plural Number.
Nominative → Who	Nom → Which
possessive → Whose	poss → Whose / of which
objective → Whom	obj → Which.

6) → The relative pronoun 'but' is used in the sense of negative relative pronoun. that is, it is used ~~either~~ in the sense of 'that not' or 'who not'. but it should be remembered that the negative words like, no, not, none etc should neccessarily be used before the relative pronoun 'but.'

Eg: There is no mother but loves her children (There is no mother who does not love her children).
There was none but got reward (There was none who did not get reward).

7) The relative pronoun 'as' is used after the "same, the very and such as"

This is the same pen as I bought yesterday.
This is the very camera as he brought in the Morning.
You are such a fool as I have never seen.

Note:) The same as and the very as denote resemblance while the same date and the very date denote

Identity.

Eg: This is the same watch as I wanted (means Resemblance between the two (watches)).
This is the same boy that you punished yesterday (Both are the same).

Parts of relative pronoun ⇒ Relative pronoun is of two parts
1) Adverbal relative pronoun.
2) Compound relative pronoun.

1. The Adverbs :- Where, when and why will be called adverbal relative pronoun when they respectivelly denote place, time and reason and the noun :- place, time and reason come as the antecedent before them (Adverbal relative pronoun).

This is the place where Mahabharat was took place.
I donot know the exact time when the exam will start.
The Reason why he did it is not known.

2. Compound relative pronoun → Who, which and what will be called compound relative pronoun when ever, so and soever are added to the last of the relative pronoun who, which and what. Whatever, whoever, whosoever, whichever, whichsoever, whatsoever etc are compou-

Whoever → जो भी
Wholever – जो कुछ
Wholsoever – जो कुछ भी

Whichsoever – जो कोई भी
Who so – जो कोई

relative pronoun: the antecedent of compound relative pronoun is unexpressed

Ex) Whoever comes is welcomed
Whosoever goes there gets the blessing of lord Shiva.
Who so digs a pit shall fall there in.
Do whatever you like.
Take whichever book you like.

omission of relative pronoun :→ The relative pronoun can be omitted when it is in accusative or dative (objective) case.

Eg This is the boy (whom) I saw yesterday.
I have got the pen (which) I lost in the market.

omission of antecedent :→ Antecedent can also be omitted in the following type of sentences.

1) Who (he who) steals my pen steals nothing.
Who (he who) has lost all hopes has lost all fear.

This point should be kept in mind that, comma (,) will not be used before the relative pronoun "who, which and that" when they are used in restrictive sense but it (,) will definitely be used before the relative pronoun if it is used in continuity sense

Page No. ____
Date ____

This is the student who has taken my book.
I put many questions to Sohan, who couldnot answer any of them.

Complete the following sentences by filling in the blanks with suitable linking verb given in the bracket.

1) Here is the boy ____ you wanted to meet (who/whom) that
2) This is the house ____ I built (who / whom).
3) I arrived ____ she had left (After / where / which)
4) He said why all that glitters is not gold (How/ that / why).
5) Do you know ____ he was indifferent to me (why / that / who).
6) Cows ____ horses graze in the filled (but / that)
7) He ____ got to the college he found no lecturer then (When, So, If).
8) It is clever, I must go to bed (that, when, so).
10) He opened the door ____ let the cat came in. (so / and / that).
11) There is no mother ____ loves her children (who / that / but).
12) Monday is the day ____ I am not busy (what / when, why).
13) He tried to do cat ____ couldn't (as / if / but)
14) She worked hard ____ she failed (as / that / yet)
____ you tease the dog it will bite you (so / if / that).
15) This is the place ____ Gandhiji was assassinated. (when / where / so).

Page No. ____
Date ____

16) He switched off the light ______ went to bed (so/that/&)
17) This is the reason ______ he left this place. (when/why/~~date~~ that).
18) You asked me to go ______ I went (~~so~~/for/or).
19) The trouble is ______ we are short of hands (How/ that/when).
20) Do it Now ______ never (~~Nor~~, or, if).
21) This is the boy ______ father met with an accident (who/whom/whose).
22) You will fall down ______ you walks slowly (so/yet unless).

1) What is a pronoun and how many kinds of pronoun there
2) Join the following sentences by the words :- who, whose whom, which, that.

A) This is the house. Ram built the house. (~~that~~) — that
B) Here are your pens. They are all broken. ~~which~~ — which
C) The girl tore her dress. She was crying. ~~who~~ — who
d) I saw Mohan. he was looking very sad. ~~who~~
e) The boy lost his knife. he bought another. ~~that~~ — whom

3) Fill up the blanks with suitable pronouns.

A) I know what you mean. — what
B) Listen to me I say.
C) God helps those who help themselves. — who
d) He play the game ______ he likes most. — whom
e) He is the very man as we want. — as
f) I met ~~know~~ no student why is not agree with you. — that
g)

Page No.
Date

4. Say whether the forms with "self or selves" are reflexive or emphasizing pronoun.

R A) I myself saw him pluck the flower.
E b) She has to thank her self for this
E C) This connot stand by itself.
R d) You yourself best know what to do.
R e) They blamed themselves for this
F I myself go there.
g) One must keep oneself away from bad company.

1 Ans Pronoun is a word that comes Instead of noun is called pronoun.
. There are eight types of pronoun.
1) Personnel pronoun 2) Indefinite pronoun 3) Emphasizing pronoun 4) Relative pronoun 5) ~~Indefini~~
5) Interrogative pronoun 6) Distributive pronoun
7) Demonstrative pronoun 8) Resciprocal pronoun.

2 Ans A) That
B) Which
C) Who
d) Who
Y e) ~~That~~ Whom

3 Ans A) What
Y B) Me / What
C) Who

Page No.
Date

d) Which
e) as / that
f) why / that.

4 Ans A) Reflexive pronoun.
B) Emphasizing
C) Emphasizing
d) ~~Reflexive~~ Reflexive
e) Reflexive pronoun
f)
g)

4 Ans A) E
b) R
c) R
d) E
e) R
f E
g E ×

A Correct the following sentences.

1) There are many such mean who do not care for other.
2) One must not boast of his success.
3) He is more intelligent than either of four boys.
4) The Innabitants of country should laugh each other.
5) This is the same boy who come yesterday.
6) This is not very watch which is mine.
7) My claim is prior than yours.

SAGAR
Page No. ________
Date ________

8> The cleaver wins the race.
9> I have red a few books that I have.
10> There is only a little milk in this cup.
11> He spends the little money he had.
12> You are a three years smaller than me.
13> My older brother has gone to Japan.
14> I am very better today
15> The air is very colder today than yesterday.
16> He is best of two boys.
17> He is one of the best scholar that has ever lived.

B 18> Complete the following sentences by filling up the blanks.

1. Too ~~that~~ many cooks is spoil the broth.
2. You are junior ~~than~~ to Manan ~~of~~ by three years.
3. His death was interior ~~who to~~ to sonan's birth.
4> Gaya is ~~distance~~ nearest from Patna ~~to~~ than from Ranchi
5. Prevention is ~~More~~ better than cure.

C. Fill in the blanks with the correct options given within the brackets.

1> He ate some bread. (Some/Any).
2> He walked further than I expected (Farther/Further).
3> I have much worked to do (Much/Many).
4> Only ~~the~~ a few main own cars (a few / the few)
5> There are Many students in the class. (Much/Many).
6>

A. 1 The are many such means ~~who~~ that do not care for other.
2. One must not boost of one's success

Page No. ____
Date ____

3)
4) The Inhabitants of country should laugh one another
5) This is the same boy who come yesterday
6) This is not very watch ~~that~~ is mine.
7)
8) The cleaver ~~who~~ wins the race
9) I have few red books who I have ×
10)
11)
12)
13)
14)
15) The air is much coler than yesterday
16) He is the best of two boys. ×
17) He is one of

Choose the right verbs from the brackets by making agree with their subjects.

1) The News about his death _is_ correct (is/Are)
2) Twenty miles _is_ a long distance (is/Are).
3) The Ganges _is_ a holy river (is/Are).
4) Politics _are_ a dirty game (is/Are)
5) What we need most _is_ plenty of vitamins (is/Are).
6) The Horse and the carriage _are_ at the door (is/Are)
7) Bread and Butter _is_ wholesum fruit (is/Are).
8) The Teeth of this girl _is_ white (is/Are).
9) Tales from Shakespeare _is_ and interesting book (is/Are)
10) He know less than his brother _is_ guilty (is

Page No.
Date

11) Reenu and not her friend are dishonest (is/Are)
12) The Number of Soldiers killed is ~~are~~ very large (is/Are)
13) A pair of scissors is required (is/Are)
14) A Number of boys were present. (was/Were)
15) Neither of the two boys ~~are~~ is intelligent (is/Are)
16) A Bunch of keys has been lost (has/have).
17) Each of the boys was rewarded (was/Were).
18) Neither the Moon nor the stars is on the sky (is/Are).
19) One of his friends was with him (was/were).
20) Neither you nor I am guilty (Are/Am).
21) Half of the boys is not at here (is/Are).
22) A set of Rules has been framed (has/have).
23) The committee are the divided on this issue (is/Are).
24) The committee has taken this decision (has/have).
25) The sock is cheerless (is/Are).
26) Many a men applied for this Job (has/have).
27) More than one person has agreed to this proposal (has/have)
28) The police have arrested the pick pocket (has/have).
29) It is I who has committed this mistake (has/have).
30) The wages of sin are death (is/Are).
31) One ~~of~~ two students are present (is/Are)
32) To take pay and not to work is this honesty (is/Are).
33) Raju like his mother and father has red here (has/have)
34) All ~~mortal~~ is mortal (is/Are).
35) All that glitters (glitter/glitters) ~~are~~ is (is/Are) not gold.

---

① So, such, the same, the former, The later shown in a sentence

② Use of that & those with antecedent.

Diamond

Page No. ______
Date ______

⊛ Use of Relative Pronoun Instead of Sentence

⊛ This is the same watch which I bought yesterday
⊛ Indian Army is brave → Pakistan Army is not such.
⊛ Ram and Shyam are good friend - The former is behaviour is good and the later skill is good
⊛ (The Former is used for Ram and The Later is used for Shyam).
⊛ The economy of India is better than that of Pakistan.
⊛ (That is used instead of economy)
⊛

⊛ She is not going to school Today which shows that she has not completed her homework.
(In this Sentence 'which' is a Relative pronoun has been used instead of Sentence "She is not going to school Today").

2) He has been teaching me since Monday which shows that He cares me.
(In this sentence which is a Relative pronoun has been used Instead of sentence "He has been teaching me).

⊛ • The weapon of America is better than that of India
• The pollution of Delhi is more than those of Bihar

⊛ Rohit and virat are two good players - The former is hitter batsman and The later is classical batsman.

• He is an Intelligent — you are not such.
She is beatiful — We are not such.

Ram is coward — I belive so
Is Ram an Intelligent — I belive so.

The END